

members by Anne Harbison and Jeanne S. Schwengel. Also, he spent relatively more time on marine shells, perhaps partly as a relief from his two volumes (really 4) on "Land Mollusca of North America" (1939-1948) but probably more because he always recognized the popular trend. He did grow deafer and perhaps his memories of recent happenings did become a little weaker, although this last was worst just after his bout with malaria, twenty-five years ago, and from which he recovered with remarkable resilience. Physically he slowed down but, as late as 1949 (at 86), he remarked: "Burrington, I must be getting a little older; when at high altitudes in the Andes, a climb of more than a thousand feet at a time got me out of breath!" In any case, his enthusiasm and research drive never were impaired; he corrected proof (1957, 7) in the hospital after his next-to-last blood clot, and critically discussed another manuscript (see p. 116), on which he was working.

Thus, Dr. Pilsbry outlived all his generation of conchologists and companions. For at least half a century, his was the dominating inspiration in the field of malacology, primarily in Pulmonata, but his effect was great on most groups of mollusks.

Compilations are out of date before they are published, but the increments of new data and ideas are eternal. And so, Henry Pilsbry is not dead! He still is alive in the memories of his youngest friends and colleagues, and will live on forever in his ramifying influence throughout the world. Although none of us can hope to equal his contributions, we all together may try to fill in some of the gaps he has left.—H. B. B.

A COLOMBIAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS RHODEA

By H. A. PILSBRY

Rhodea H. & A. Adams is a rather remarkable genus of few species, confined to Ecuador and Colombia. The etymology of the name was not given by its authors, and remains dubious. It is probably a senseless made-up term, since the Greek words suggested by the spelling do not seem pertinent.

RHODEA BARCROFTI **new species.** Pl. 8, lower figs.

The shell is dextral, cylindric, the apical fourth tapering to a rather obtuse summit. The tapering whorls are moderately convex; the last five whorls are flat, the last whorl with a pro-

jecting peripheral keel, concave above it and deeply concave at the base. Sculpture of close, strongly oblique, straight, fine striae, remaining distinct on the last few whorls only.

The aperture is strongly oblique, subtriangular, the basal margin straight, outer margin curved slightly forward, inner margin formed of a strong spiral callous ridge, truncate at the columellar base and spirally ascending the axis within, coiling around a small but distinct central cavity which viewed from the base forms a sort of false umbilicus.

Length 25 mm., diameter in middle 4 mm.; $10\frac{1}{2}$ whorls. Type. Length 22 mm., diameter in middle 3.7 mm.

Colombia; Monteredondo, kilom. 73 on the road from Bogotá to Villavicencio at 1700 meters elevation. Type and another figured specimen No. 211335 ANSP.

By its cylindric shape and prominent keel, this snail appears related to *R. wallisiana* Dohrn, described from the "upper Magdalena region" without more definite locality; but that species differs by its sinistral coil and larger size (length 34 to 36 mm., diameter in middle 5 to 6 mm.).

The smaller specimen shown in the right hand photograph differs by having one whorl more than the type. It came in a different lot, probably from a different locality.

It is named for Mr. Frederick J. Barcroft, of the American Embassy, in Bogotá at that time, who obtained it from the Colombian collector F. Medem.

DR. PILSBRY AND FRESH-WATER MOLLUSCA

Dr. H. A. Pilsbry published continuously for 75 years. Although his major comprehensive works were in the field of land snails, he had an early interest in the fresh-water Mollusca that never was lost. He collected and wrote about these animals from the very beginning of his career. His first publication was a privately printed leaflet published in Iowa City (1882). In the introduction to this, Pilsbry expressed a desire to exchange for mollusks, and particularly for land and fresh-water shells. In the "Conchologist's Exchange," while in Davenport, he carried an exchange advertisement requesting fresh-water shells specifically.

A perceptive analytical mind coupled with lucid expressiveness was always characteristic of the immense volume of work